# 分子印迹技术在农药残留检测中的应用进展

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摘 要:分子印迹技术是一种由模板、功能单体和交联剂制备的高分子功能材料以展示其选择性分子识别行为的技术,因为其具有专一识别性、预定性和实用性等特点,广泛应用于农药残留检测中。本文概括了分子印迹技术的基础理论、分子聚合物的制备以及该技术在农药残留检测中的应用,其中主要包括分子印迹在固相萃取、色谱固定相、固相微萃取、分子印迹膜和传感器等方面的应用,并对其发展趋势进行了展望。近几年,分子印迹技术与磁性分子、纳米材料、荧光分子、传感器等应用技术结合,期待在分子印迹固有特异性识别带来的高灵敏度基础上,实现快速检测技术的突破,解决现有农残速测仪所测农药品种受限、假阳性高、定量难等缺点、真正实现高通量快速痕量检测。

关键词:分子印迹技术;农药残留;固相萃取

# Progress of molecular imprinting technique on the determination of pesticides residues

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ABSTRACT: Molecular imprinting is a technique with the characteristic of selective molecular recognition, which is a kind of polymer-function material made of template, functional monomers and crosslinking agent. It is widely applied for detection of pesticide residues because of specificity recognition, predetermination and practicability. This paper summarized the basic theories and the preparation of molecular imprinting polymers, and reviewed its application in the determination of pesticides residues, such as solid phase extraction, stationary phase of chromatography, solid phase microextraction, molecular imprinted membrane, sensor and so on. Furthermore, the prospect was put forward. In recent years, with the development of molecular imprinting technology combining with magnetic molecules, nanomaterials, fluorescent molecules, sensors and other application technology, it is expected to achieve a breakthrough of rapid detection technology based on high sensitivity of molecular imprinting technology, to solve the existing shortcomings such as limited varieties of pesticide measure instruments, high false-positive and

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hard quantitative, and then truly achieve high-throughput rapid trace detection.

KEY WORDS: molecular imprinting technique; pesticides residues; solid phase extraction

## 1 引言

农药的长期大量使用导致环境污染和农产品农药残留问题日趋严重,同时破坏生态平衡,增加食品安全风险,危害人类健康。分子印迹技术 (molecular imprinting technique, MIT)是一种模拟天然分子识别合成聚合物的方法。以农药或结构类似化合物为模板分子合成的分子印迹聚合物在高温、高压、酸性、碱性和含金属离子等条件下均具有良好的稳定性,常温下能保存数年,而且可以反复使用,具有稳定、抗干扰性强、特异性强等优点,在分子印迹固相萃取柱、分子印迹膜和分子印迹传感器等方面取得了良好进展,广泛应用于基质复杂和条件多变的食品中痕量农药和兽药的检测[1]。

# 2 分子印迹技术概述

分子印迹技术是一种基于分子识别行为,以模板、功能单体和交联剂为材料,人工合成在空间结构上能与目标分子 匹配的分子印迹聚合物 (molecularly imprinted polymers, MIPs)的技术。分子识别是指类似抗原-抗体、酶-底物和激素-激素受体等生物分子之间相互识别、专一性结合的行为 $^{[2]}$ 。

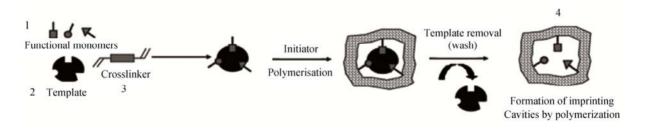
分子印迹技术具有以下特点: (1)预定性: 使用者可以根据不同的靶标分子, 预先设计制备相应的 MIPs 来与之匹配, 满足自身需求。(2)特异性: MIPs 是使用者按照靶标分子"量身定做"的, 能在众多杂质中特异性地识别出靶标分子。(3)实用性: MIPs 由化学合成方法制备而成, 稳定、贮存期长、耐酸碱热等极端条件、能反复使用, 具有较长使用寿命, 可广泛用于药物成份分析、化学分子异构体分离和化学仿生传感器等领域<sup>[1]</sup>, 在农兽药残留分离纯化中也备受青睐。

#### 3 分子印迹聚合物的制备

分子印迹聚合物的制备是分子印迹技术中最关键的步骤。模板分子和功能单体之间依靠氢键或共价键、空间位阻效应或范德华力等,聚合形成可逆的复合物。在外加光、热或电场等的作用下,复合物进一步与加入的交联剂、引发剂和致孔剂形成刚柔相济的多孔聚合物。洗脱去除模板分子,聚合物原本模板分子所在的位置仅留下具有"印迹"的空壳,这种"记忆空穴"可以选择性地识别富集模板分子及其类似物<sup>[2-6]</sup>。制备过程如图 1 所示。目前对分子印迹技术在农药残留中的研究,主要集中在农药分子聚合物制备和筛选富集应用上,对于更进一步的动力学、热力学、结合位点等机制方面研究较少。

按照模板分子与功能单体结合方式的不同,分子印迹技术可分为预组装法和自组装法 2 种。预组装法<sup>[3]</sup>中二者以共价键结合,自组装法<sup>[4]</sup>是以非共价键自发形成复合物。由于共价键键间作用较强,结合与解离速率慢,合成和洗脱较难,而非共价键形成的单体和模板分子间作用力较弱,复合物形成和洗脱相对简单,因此自组装法在分子印迹技术中较常用。

按照分子印迹聚合物的合成方法,包括本体聚合法、原位聚合法、沉淀聚合法和表面印迹法等<sup>[2]</sup>,其中又以本体聚合法和原位聚合法为主。根据模板分子的结构,功能单体通常选择甲基丙烯酸(methacrylic acid, MAA)、三氟甲基丙烯酸(trifluoromethyl acrylic acid, TFMAA)和甲基丙烯酸甲酯(methyl methacrylate, MMA)等。交联剂主要有乙二醇二甲基丙烯酸酯(ethylene glycol dimethyl acrylate, EGDMA)、二乙烯基苯(divinyl benzene, DVB)和三甲基丙烷三甲基丙烯酸酯(trimethylolpropane trimeth acrylate, TRIM)等,用于固定分子印迹聚合物,形成空间网络结构。



1.功能单体(functional monomers); 2.模板分子(template); 3.交联剂(crosslinker); 4.分子印迹聚合物(molecular imprinting polymers)

图 1 分子印迹聚合物制备示意图

Fig. 1 Preparation schematic of molecularly imprinted polymers

分子印迹聚合反应可在甲醇、水、丙酮、二氯甲烷和氯仿等溶剂体系中发生。随着各种新技术的发展,科研工作者将磁性分子、纳米材料和计算机技术等应用到聚合物合成中,不断更新分子印迹聚合物的合成方法,推动了分子印迹技术的发展。Hu等<sup>[6]</sup>、苏立强等<sup>[7]</sup>分别以阿特拉津、灭多威和乙草胺为模板分子,以改性的 Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 纳米粒子为载体,合成了磁性分子印迹聚合物。Shi等<sup>[8]</sup>制备了新型分子印迹纳米胶囊,试验证明该聚合物对水中残留的甲基对硫磷有较高的降解清除效率,是最初水解率的 355 倍。

# 4 分子印迹技术在农药残留检测中的应用

分子印迹技术用于农药残留检测,一方面可制备分子印迹聚合物填充的固相萃取柱,用于农残样品前处理净化;另一方面可利用聚合物与模板分子的特异性识别,模拟生物抗原抗体反应,开发特定农药残留分子印迹吸附测定法<sup>[2]</sup>。这些应用都是基于合成以农药分子或其类似物为模板分子的分子印迹聚合物用于固相萃取、固相微萃取、色谱固定相和膜分离等。

#### 4.1 分子印迹固相萃取

传统固相萃取柱(solid phase extraction, SPE)的目标物与吸附剂之间作用力是非特异性的,一般需要对分离和洗脱条件进行优化,不同基质与目标物的分离需要选择不同的分离洗脱条件甚至柱填料,而且只能使用一次,一定程度上限制了 SPE 的发展。分子印迹固相萃取(molecularly imprinted solid-phase extraction, MISPE)柱因分子印迹聚合物特异的选择性和亲和力,能耐酸碱热等极端条件且能反复使用,具有比商品柱更强的适用性和更高的性价比。

分子印迹和固相萃取结合,一方面可用于农药的净化和富集,特别是分子印迹固相萃取在线检测技术在食品安全分析的前处理部分有广阔的前景<sup>[9]</sup>。Pereira<sup>[10]</sup>合成的杀螟松分子印迹聚合物灵敏度高、特异性好,可用于净化和富集样品中的杀螟松。Gao 等<sup>[11]</sup>优化单体比例、pH值等条件,制备了对抗蚜威具有特异性的分子印迹聚合物,用于净化农残样品。Lu等<sup>[12]</sup>在制备好的分子印迹聚合物外层涂上改性二氧化硅,用作分散固相萃取剂,可富集复杂基质中的毒死蜱。

另一方面,将分子印迹固相萃与仪器分析或光学分析结合,可用于农药残留检测。Vonderheide等[13]、李蓉等[14]利用分子印迹固相萃取净化,分别采用气质联用和液质联用分离检测了食品中氯菊酯同分异构体以及 20 种三嗪类和磺酰脲类除草剂。Xin等[15]和周梦春等[16]联合分子印迹固相萃取和气相、液相色谱检测技术分别检测了蔬菜和土壤中的有机磷农药残留。于海宁等[17]以乐果分子印迹聚合物为吸附剂,采用荧光分光光度法测定了茶叶中乐果残留量。Gao等[18]根据丙烯酰胺和少量烯丙基荧光素的共聚

作用制备分子印迹聚合物,结果显示可以用于蜂蜜中 7 氟 氰菊酯的光学检测,在  $0\sim1.0\,$  nmol/L 范围内呈良好的线性 关系。

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此外,分子印迹技术在兽药残留<sup>[19]</sup>、医学制药<sup>[20,21]</sup> 和环境污染物检测<sup>[22,23]</sup>等方面也有应用。

# 4.2 分子印迹色谱固定相

分子印迹技术在高效液相色谱、薄层色谱和毛细管色谱等色谱固定相中已得到广泛研究,但在农药残留检测方面的应用主要集中在高效液相色谱。银珍红等<sup>[24]</sup>以 2,4-二氯苯氧乙酸为模板分子,采用热引发原位聚合法制备了以分子印迹聚合物为固定相的高效液相色谱柱,这种分子印迹色谱柱对模板分子及其类似物有良好的选择性和分离度,拓宽了分子印迹技术在水相中实现分离的应用。

#### 4.3 分子印迹固相微萃取

固相微萃取(solid phase microextraction, SPME)技术是 1989 年由加拿大 Waterloo 大学 Arthur 和 Pawlinszyn 等提出的样品前处理技术,集采样、萃取、浓缩和进样于一体<sup>[25]</sup>。分子印迹固相微萃取是将分子印迹聚合物作为固相微萃取的涂层,兼具 SPME 高效和分子印迹专一识别的优点,可以有效延长 SPME 使用寿命、提高孔隙率等,从而更有利于复杂基质中痕量农药残留的分析。固相微萃取有固相微萃取等、固相微萃取头和固相微萃取纤维等。

Zhu 等<sup>[26]</sup>制备的久效磷分子印迹搅拌棒,可直接从土壤样品中吸附萃取有机磷农药用于气相色谱检测。Djozan 等<sup>[27]</sup>采用固相微萃取纤维-气相色谱-质谱联用技术,检测了自来水、大米、玉米和洋葱中的三嗪类除草剂。Hua 等<sup>[28]</sup>制备了以异丙甲草胺为模板的不锈钢纤维涂层,解决了固相微萃取中二氧化硅纤维基材的脆性问题,可重复利用200 余次。李曌等<sup>[29]</sup>、邱霞琴等<sup>[30]</sup>、Wang 等<sup>[31]</sup>采用溶胶-凝胶法分别制备了乐果、水胺硫磷和二嗪农的分子印迹固相微萃取头,研究发现 MIP 萃取头具有良好的热稳定性和化学稳定性,在水相中萃取选择性好,与气相色谱联用可检测果蔬中有机磷农药。

除此之外,分子印迹固相微萃取还应用于食品样品中动物性激素 $^{[32,33]}$ 、双酚  $A^{[34]}$ 、抗生素 $^{[35,36]}$ 等的检测。

#### 4.4 分子印迹传感器

将分子印迹技术与电化学发光技术结合制得仿生传感器,可有效改善传感器的灵敏性、选择性和可控性,还能使传感器微型化、操作简便。

魏传平<sup>[37]</sup>设计了乙酰甲胺膦分子印迹聚合物结合表面等离子体共振(surface plasmon resonance, SPR)传感器,可快速检测黄瓜和油菜中的农药残留。Thayyath 等<sup>[38]</sup>设计并制备了分子印迹聚合物和基于表面改性多壁碳纳米管的电位传感器、用于有机氯农药林丹的检测、方法检出限为

 $1.0 \times 10^{-10}$  mol/L。Shrivastav 等<sup>[39]</sup>研究的丙溴磷光纤传感器 改变了传感器表面非传导的属性,可以测定浓度为 $10^{-4} \sim 10^{-1}$  μg/L 的丙溴磷、检出限为  $2.5 \times 10^{-6}$  μg/L。

#### 4.5 分子印迹膜

分子印迹膜(molecular imprinted membrane, MIM)是在膜的制备过程中引入印迹分子, 使制得的膜材料具有分子"记忆"与"识别"作用。

赵广超等<sup>[40]</sup>以壳聚糖为基体聚合物,制备了对硫磷分子印迹膜,可通过检测膜载体玻碳电极表面示差脉冲伏安信号检测其中对硫磷含量。高文惠等<sup>[41]</sup>自制了联苯三唑醇分子印迹固相萃取膜,对粮谷中 4 种三唑类杀菌剂有较强的特异吸附能力,可实现 4 种农药的分离富集。刘海等<sup>[42]</sup>采用"接枝聚合与分子印迹同步进行"技术,制备了可特异性识别抗蚜威的分子印迹膜。

### 4.6 表面分子印迹

通过传统本体聚合法制备的分子印迹聚合物存在分散性较差、形状不规则、色谱效率低等缺点<sup>[1]</sup>,将表面等离子体共振和分子印迹结合起来可以很大程度上解决这些问题。

王芳等<sup>[43]</sup>通过表面分子印迹技术,制备了倍硫磷分子印迹聚合物,对目标分子显示出良好的选择性。Miao 等 <sup>[44]</sup>利用表面分子印迹技术,以乙烯基修饰的 Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@SiO<sub>2</sub> 纳米粒子为支持基质制备的苄嘧磺隆分子印迹聚合物,对其他的磺酰脲类除草剂也有选择性。

#### 5 结论与展望

农药残留是保障食品安全和环境安全的重大阻碍,建立高效、灵敏、经济的农药残留检测方法对于有效监管食品和环境中的农药残留具有重要意义。但由于样品基质复杂、农药品种繁多、农药残留限量低,食品中的农药残留检测仍然难以实现高通量快速痕量检测。

分子印迹技术最初模拟生物抗性反应,以某种单一农药为模板分子合成分子印迹聚合物,用于含有该农药样品的富集净化、色谱残留分析。随着分子印迹技术的进一步发展,科研工作者不再局限于以某种农药分子为模板分子,而是研究如何以农药的类似物或官能团作为模板分子,获得可以富集净化某一类农药的分子印迹聚合物,大大提高了分子印迹聚合物的使用效率和应用范围。近几年,分子印迹技术与磁性分子、纳米材料、荧光分子、传感器等应用技术结合,今后期待在分子印迹固有特异性识别带来的高灵敏度基础上实现快速检测技术的突破,解决现有农残速测仪所测农药品种受限、假阳性高、定量难等缺点,真正实现高通量快速痕量检测。

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